Pretty Concetts Worked Out With Artificial Flowers-Fringes of Roses and Vio-lets Very Effective—The New Floral Corsage Sprays and Ornaments

Artificial flowers have played an impertant part in the decorating of evening owns this season, and have played it with tinct success. French dressmakers have seed the dainty blossoms lavishly and in a multitude of ways, in sprays, in lattice work, in stiff little pompadour bunches, in trailing garlands, in fringes, in appliques. n any and every way that the fertile French lancy could devise-and American dressra have followed the lead.

But the clever girl who wants to freshen a frock that she has worn too often, need not wait for the assistance of an expensive naker. If she has taste and deft ngers she can change her old bodice miraculously with the help of carefully elected blossoms and a little time and

There is a group of décolleté bodices each of which a distinctive note is given



by an original use of flowers, yet none of them is complicated enough to tax ordinary

The two illustrations of the possibilities in flower fringes are simple enough to be carried out by any one who has a modicum of artistic taste. In one instance, the fringe is long and irregular and is made of narrow, double-faced pink satin ribbons which tiny pink roses are fastened, while thickly clustered pink roses form a head-ing for the fringe and edge the décolletage. For the other fringe, shaded violets

were used, and were not allowed to fall below the heading. This heading, intead of being formed of flowers, was made f satin ribbons shading from white to est violet and braided together, the



ribbon and flower fringe coming out from beneath the heavy braiding. Any other flowers may be used for such

fringes, though the very small roses and the violets lend themselves particularly well to the effect. Buttercups, pink-tipped English daisies and a long list of other flowers may be pressed into service and almost any color scheme desired may be carried out.

Roses are to the fore again in the trimming which is adjusted in deep pointed garlands ver a simple shirred bodice of white chiffon. The roses are the wide open tea roses this time and are fastened with a few of their leaves and stems upon a white satin sibbon that keeps them in place.

other d the

anket her and nder-e and

hat is cover \$3 or

One loop of roses falls of the shoulder and over the arm. One falls on either side of the bodice front and there are three



in the back. Beneath the open points soft scarf of chiffon folds round the decoletage and it fastens in a knot and long foating ends in the middle of the bodice

Graduated garlands of tiny pink roses hang in chain-like loops over the front of another corsage, the long loops falling quite to the waist line, and little garlands of the same flowers droop over the puffed

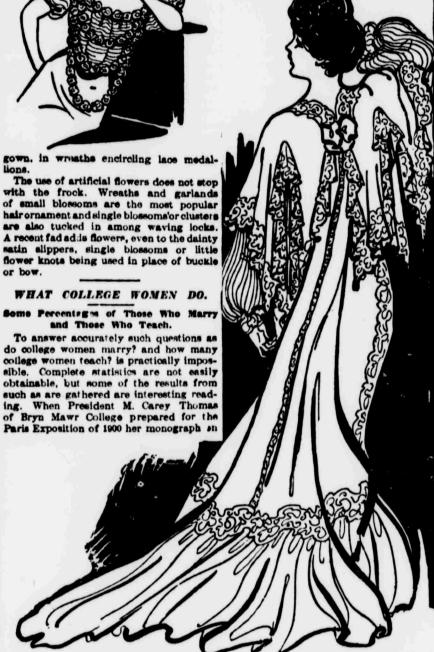
A neep collar of lace, of lattice form. threaded by a scarf of blue tulle has little blush roses appliqued at its angles, and a berthe of black net, chenile edged, over pleatings of rose color chiffon is showered

FLOWER-DECKED COSTUMES.

with pink rose petale, in varying sizes, but each holding a dewdrop brilliant.

All sorts and conditions of floral coreage sprays and ornaments are in vogue, many of the bunches of flowers having a shower of tiny buds or blossoms dangling from the process. them by narrow ribbons. Shower bouquet are used also to finish the girdle. Garlands. tiny bunches of flowers, ff al fringes, head

Young Folks Are Drinking Wine and Too Much of It, and Overdressing and skirt flounces. Blossoms are sewn on the Apeing Their Elders Over There Some iring About Extravagance Here



found that 37.7 per cent. of Vassar graduates were teaching in 1895 while 2 per cent, were engaged in graduate study. In 1898 she found 49.7 per cent, of the Radeliffe alumnes teaching, 8.7 per cent, being engaged in graduate study. Of the Bryn Mawr graduates, 39 per cent, were teaching in 1899, and 11.4 per cent, were enagged in graduate study. Radeliffe had 17.5 of her the study. Radeliffe had 17.5 of her the study. alumne unmarried and without professional occupation, while Bryn Mawr had 26.6

for 1901, collected by her alumna association.
Only 30.9 per cent. of Bryn Mawr graduates are teaching and 9 per cent. engaged in graduate study, while 34.4 are married, if the two classes last graduated are not included. The fact that fewer of the Bryn Mawr graduates are teaching now than Mawr graduates are teaching now than three years ago does not, of course, mean that Bryn Mawr has in any way lowered her standard of work. Indeed, every change that is made in the curriculum is a step higher. But more girls go to college now who wish the best intellectual training but the rest intend to trace.

Twins the World Over. From the Philadelphia Record. The antiquary, when his son announced that the old man was now the grandfather



Hindustans we would kill one of these little strangers, "said the antiquary, smiling faintly." If we were Ainos, we would kill one, too. The world over, John, twins are regarded as a misfortune. In Africa, that hut wherein twins are born is looked on as unholy: They burn it to the ground. The twins themselves may not mingle with other children: they are compelled to live a wild and loney life. On the Island of Ball, near Java, the birth of twins in a family means the forced departure of the family to the seashore for six months. Hindustans we would kill one of these little



into the subject, calling a spade a spade with a directness which leaves nothing to

becoming so elaborate and expensive that even in court circles protests are raised"-

Even if this were all, every American wil agree that the United States ought to be ashamed of itself. But worse is to come The reverend gentlemen go on to inveigh against children's balls, which they say corrupt the young, show them the wrong side of life and beget in them, among other evils, a desire for strong drink. It seems that at a Berlin children's party which lays any claim to elegance, wine is always served with undesirable results. And this evil. too, by inference is laid at America's front

dren of the better classes as well as the lower classes, are deteriorating and that the criminal statistics of the larger clies and towns show that juvenile offenders are

marked as to furnish any nun b rof texts to as many people as want to discourse on the si bject, in one particular, at least, it is unchanged—no wine is ever served. To the United States does not rightly belong the distinction of introducing either children's balls or wine drinking at children's parties into Germany. Furthermore, statistics given by an official of the Gerry Society and others show that despite the recent large immigration to this city of an underirable foreign element, there was no increase in the number of Juvenile offenders last year.

As for the children who represent the ranks of the party goers, if assured manners and a surprising knowledge of social customs at a very early age, represent degeneracy—as some people think they do—then it must be admitted they ought to plead guilty to a charge which after all

at least, is the opinion of Prof. Anthony Barker. And this can be done in only one way-by means of strenuous physical culture movements especially devised for men and women burdened with superfluous flesh.

result we all looked forward from one entertainment to another, which came much less often than they do now.

"Two or three parties a winter were quite a dissipation in those days. Children's cotillons, now the leading feature of the juvenile social schedule, were then quite unknown, and so were the formal luncheon parties, which I am convinced every healthy child looks upon more as a penance than a pleasure. up the fat.

every healthy child looks upon more as a penance than a pleasure.

"In those days invitations were sent very informally by the mother of the child giving the party or perhaps given verbally to the mothers of the children asked. Of course, as most people know, all that has been changed. Almost from the cradle latter day children have their own supply of stationery, and invitations, which others must write, always go out in the children's name. From 4 years old, at which age the round of parties begins, life to the children of the rich in this city and elsewhere resolves itself into a succession of formal entertainments, sandwiched between which, in the mornings, as they grow older, are a when performing the exercise.

To this end the exercise must be exe-

n the mornings, as they grow older, are a wide open.

few lossens.

"The mania of the age, it seems to me, is to entertain children. They must have two or three parties a week, and during the holidays two or three a day, to satisfy their elders, and nine out of ten of them must be the cotillon. Formality and fuss and feathers is now the keynote of them There are no simple parties in these days. The smallest hostess is burdened with the care of properly receiving her guests and of behaving as nearly like mamma care of properly receiving her guests and
of behaving as nearly like mamma
on similar occasions as possible. Spontaneity must be subjected to formality.
Little boys are supposed to deport themselves like miniature men and they do try
hard at it even if they don't succeed very

well.

"Children's attire has reached the top notch of elegance and very tiny girls are easerly alert to see if any one of their companions outdoes them in this particular. My own little grandchild of six screamed My own little grandchild of six screamed and kicked the other day when being dressed for a party, because the nurse, who was obeying orders, refused to let her wear her very smartest dress, which is all of lace over a slip of silk and is very becoming. The party, I learned, was not of the first consequence, hence the second best party dress was pressed into service.

"Then it has come to be looked upon as a settled thing that every child must

as a settled thing that every child must go home loaded down with pretty favors, and when the expected doesn't happen, as

and when the expected doesn't happen, as occasionally does occur, the remarks of the disappointed ones when they get out of hearing of their hostess, are a revelation of how truly unchild like the New York child really is getting to be.

"Personally, I think it is high time to draw the line somewhere, in the sumptuousness and formality of parties for quite young children and I wish some of the American clergymen would follow the example of the German priests and ministers and give some good advice on the subject from the pulpit."

"I never shall forget the first night I has ever gone in New York. No one has a swinging door opening on the sidewalk. ticing. I entered and had my first glimpse

But sometimes the bartender himself takes our part. One bartender I know goes around among his customers in the saloon

"Strange to say, the best workers we have are piain women with few personal attractions. But a good voice for singing counts in the work. The half in one slum precinct has not been opened a year. The neighborhood is so but that at first it was hard to hold any meeting there because of the toughs in the audience. The men would make such a noise, shout and interrupt the speaker so that she could only utter a sentence or two at a time. Invariably, though, if she began to sing they would hush and isten. As soon as a started preaching again they would hiss and interrupt just the same. But gradually, through her singing, he had won them over to something like get the behavior.

"A young girl officer who has been working among the Italians has such a sweet voice and pleasant manner that the people will let her sing for them when they will not hear her talk. In one day lately she helds a open-air meetings in the back yards of tenements, all well attended, visited sixty-two homes, and in fit yof the homes had private services with the inmates.

"Most of the officers prefer any hard work in the crowded Northern slums to being sent to a Southern post. The South is a very difficult field, owing to the color line. The pegroes desvise the poor whites.

being sent to a southern post. The south a a very difficult field, owing to the color line. The nerroes despise the poor whites, the poor whites resent being brought in contact with the negroes, and we don't reach the higher class of whites at all; so small progress is made."

BROADWAY TRYSTING PLACE. Evening Doings in the Arcade of a Great Office Building.

There's an hour or two in the day when the arcade of the big Empire Building becomes livers' lane. It extends through the big building from Broadway to Church street, where a flight of steps leads to the platform of the elevated railroad. Thousands of passengers move through it in the morning on their way to business, and with

was a very simple affair indeed, including any number of pretty games, some lively number of pretty games of the grown-up relatives generally waited on us, helped by a maid or two, and in winter time we went to the party at about half past 2 and came away at 5. The only presents we carried home were a few fancy mottos as they were called, done up in pretty fringed paper. Our party dresses were very simple and I can't remember that there was very much emulation as to the elegance of our clothes or of the entertainment. To give us children a good time was the primary consideration. As a result we all looked forward from one entertainment to another, which came

To put it succinctly, physical culture, consistently persisted in, will restore any body afflicted with fat to good general ealth. It will do this by simply burning

The first and most important thing in burning up fat is to avail oneself of plenty of fuel-oxygen. This means deep and strong breathing at all times, and especially

cuted rapidly and without rest, and the patient must remember constantly to breathe more deeply and more strongly The fat man must never hold his breath. and the windows of the room in which the exercises are being taken must be kept

It is also highly important that the fat man (or woman) while exercising should wear much clothing-two suits of underclothes, a thick sweater, wooll a socks and loose shoes, woollen gloves and a wooller. shawl or heavy bath towel around the neck. All this covering absorbs the perspiration as soon as it exudes and keeps it from drying on the skin and hindering fur ther sweating by choking up the porse It also protects against sudden change of temperature, which the fat man is not so able to withstand as his more normal brother, because his vitality is considerably lower.

In order to hasten the certain results of the exercises it is well to aid them by refraining from eating fat-producing foods. from eating more than a normal supply. and from sleeping as much as formerly. It is a well-known lact that sleep is a stanch

ally of lat.

Indulge in the exercises ten or fifteen minutes upon rising and before going to bed, and do not forget to execute them rapidly, and breathe continually, deeply and

rapidly, and breathe continually, deeply and stroigly.

Exercise I.—Excellent for reducing the abdomen T is exercise also takes away superfluous flesh all along the back and the front part of the body, develops deep breathing, and in a very short while materially expands the chest.

As in all the exercises, first gain the correct standing position. Then, holding something heavy in the hands, spread the legs well spart, and shove the arms as far tack between the legs as possible, at the same time bending the knees and bending the upper part of the body near the floor.

When the arms are as far back as you can shove them, begin to rise, and as you

can shove them, begin to rice, and as you do so inhale deeply and straighten the legs. Carry the arms above the head. ean backward as far as possible, bend the knees and throw the hirs and stomach orward, inhaling all the while. When the orward, inhaling all the while. When the lungs are full, begin to descend to the original position and exhale at the same time.

Exercise II.—Grasp the back of a lightweight chair in one hand and hold it at arm's length above the head. Keeping the chair continually in this position and eyes on it, kneel on one knee and then on the floor. Sit down sidewise on the floor, assisting with the disengaged hand if necessary.

this position for a moment and then rise to a standing position, inversely observing the method by which the floor was reached It is well to use the hands alternately, an It is well to use the hands alternately, and frequently do the exercise with both hands grasping the chair. This makes the exer-cise more severe, and should be employed only after it has been thoroughtly mas-

only after it has been thoroughtly mastered.

As this exercise brings the entire body into play, it strengthens the muscles generally, gives mobility and reduces fat wherever found, especially in the abdominal region. It does away with the drooping shoulders usually seen on fat men, and confers erect carriage of shoulders and head. The legs are also straightened and rendered more normal in proportions.

Exercise III.—Get down on the knees, holding the upper portion of the body erect, as in the correct standing position. For the first movement, throw the hips forward and lean back that portion of the body above the hips, both as far as possible.

Be sure to throw the head back hard. Inhale while leaning back. Hold this nosition for a moment; then lean forward to the roint of losing equilibrium. Exhale while leaning forward. To vary this part of the exercise sit on the heels and lean forward.

Regides strengthering all the body above.

ean forward.

Besides strengthering all the body above Besides strengther big at the body above the knees, this exercise reduces fat in the groin, takes away fat from around the lungs, heart and diaphragm, and, because the head is actively brought into play is splendid for getting rid of fat necks and

is splendid for getting rid of fat necls and double chins.

Exercise IV.—Lie flat on the floor on the abdomen with arms folded under the chin and the tips of the toes touching the floor. Supporting the body on the tips of the toes and the arms and chest, raise the hips off the floor as far as possible and then while holding this position, raise un first one leg and then the other as high as possible. Be sure not to bend the legs in rising. This exercise is severely felt in the middle of the back, the hips, the legs and feet, and fat is speedily reduced in these regions. As the movement gettly affects the frort of the body fat is also burned away there.

Exercise V.—Stretch the legs comfortably appert, bend the knees, assume a sitting position as much as possible, then lean from side to side in line with the knees.

This seesawing of muscles burns up fat in the sides of the abdomen and prevents irregularities of digestion and assimilation.

EARNED CHRISTMAS MONEY. These Women Pald for Their Presents

by Working as Saleswomen. The Christmas gifts which some young women in an up State city bestowed on their friends last month were the hardest earned presents that any of them had ever

About two weeks before Christmas these young women got together and decided that they would give no presents to anybody until they had by their own labor earned the money with which to purchase them. The result of this resolution was that three of the young women drove in the private carriage of one of their number to a department store, the largest in the town. The following conversation took place between their spokeswoman and the manager of the establishment:

"You advertised in this morning's paper for young women to help out during the holidays."

"Yes," said the manager. "Well, what are the hours and what is the

"Why, from 8 in the morning until 9 at night, with a half hour for luncheon and an hour for dinner," replied the manager, who was very much puzzled over these questions. "Well," said the young woman, "we want to go to work. Will you give us jobe?" When the manager recovered from his

astonishment he took the girls into his private office, and when they came out they had been hired at \$6 a week each, to begin work the next day. The manager figured he had done a good piece of business in encouraging a fad of this kind and subCoiffures of Beauty



Wigs and Toupees

are perfect in fit, neither bind n ir slip, and are the standard of new ert on in every dew't.

M assortment of Pompa do irs and Hair Lace Partings for dressing the front h ir is very compiete.

Hir Dressing, Shampooling and the Coloring of Hair to any desired shade done

Hair Ornaments, such as Wreaths, Laces and particularly articles of senuine fortolse and Amber Sheil, which are unequalled. My

A. Simonson 933 BROADWAY

No Branch Stores.

No Agents.

21-22 STS.

sequent events proved that he had, for as soon as the friends of the young women learned what they had done, they began to throng the store and to make all kinds of purchases just for the sake of having their

purchases tust for the sake of having their friends wait on them.

The fad spread and within a few days two other stores in town had well-to-do young women working for them behind the counters. A good deal of rivalry developed among the young women over who could sell the most stuff each day and the gratist of competition spread to the the spirit of competition spread to the friends of the saleswomen, so that they made all sorts of purchases in order to help them. The shopkeepers reaped a harvest, especially in the evenings, when the young men of the town came around to have fun

men of the town came around to have fun-with the amateur saleswomen.

The regular saleswomen took the invasion of their ranks good naturedly. In fact they profited by it, for there wasn't so much work for them to do after the amateurs got to work. The day before Christmas all the girls quit, went out together and spent their earnings on presents for their friends. There wasn't any girl who had made more than \$15 in the two weeks, but they stuck to their agreement not to go hey stuck to their agreement not to go beyond their earnings in buying presents.

THIS NEGRO A COMPOSER. Resamond Johnson Who Wrote the Music

of "Under the Bamboo Tree." The success of the song, "Under the Samboo Tree" is noteworthy because it s the work of three negroes, J. W. Johnson, Bob Cole and Rosamond Johnson. The last is a man in spite of his Christian name. He furnished the music while the other two supplied the words. Cole and Rosamond phnson are on the stage. J. W. Johnson is Rosamond's brother and is a retired

chool teacher. The two have been composing songs for about four years and have made about a dozen hits. No oth r, thus ar, has had such a success as "Under the Bamboo

In recent years the negro song writer has usually depended on a white man for collaboration. Most of the coon songs were written by white men, who revived old plantation melodies. Up to a few years ago with the exception of Gussie L. Davis, now dead, there were few negro musicians Davis wrote some clever songs. It is said, however, that he had white men to belp him.

Rosamond Johnson was born at Jack sonville, Fla. He comes of a musical family. He is inclined to attribute his musical career to the stimulus given to his ambition by a meeting with Paderewski.

In 1:8), when he was 16, he came north In 1:83, when he was 16, he came north and got a job as bellboy in the Hotel Brunswick in Boston. He received \$19 a month and spent his spare money and time in studying music.

"One day." he says, "Paderewski came

"One day." he says, "Paderewski came ne day," he says, "Paderewski came

to the hotel. He used to practice daily and I found infinite delight in pausing on the stairs to hear him play. One particular piece impressed me a good deal. It was its minuet.

One of them was known by everyone in this part of the city because its owner often this part of the city because its owner of the city because its owne to the hotel. He used to practice daily

on the stairs to hear him play. One particular piece impressed me a good deal, it was the minuet.

"One of my teachers taught me how to play it and I wanted to find out how Paderewski rendered it himself. I used to make excesses to go to his room to histen to him. I would being up some ice water or ask him if he wanted anything dene.

"On one occasion I went to his room while he was away and began playing the minuet on the piano after the way I had heard him play it. I was jiss in the middle what is said to him, he of the number when Paderewski and his manager entered.

of the number when Paderevski and his manager entered.

"The manager glared at me and began to labber something in either French or Pollsh. He waved his hands and ordered me from the room. Paderevski smiled and I tried hard to plead with him to let me remain and play it out. But he could not comprehend me and I went downstairs.

"To my surprise, the clerk ordered ne to the desk a little later and I was politely told that I was dis harged. The manager

not comprehend me and I went downstairs.

"To my surprise, the clerk ordered me to the desk a little later and I was politely told that I was dis harged. The manager had made a complaint, it appeared."

In spite of this misadventure Paderewski had inspired Joh's a with a desire to follow a musical carter. He got a Job at another hotel and became acquainted with Charles Denrée, composer of the Defender," and William Dunham, who were connected with the New England "orservatory of Misic, and helped him in his studies. Through William H. Sayward he got a ple cas messenger with the M s er Bulders' Association of B stor. Mr. Sayward also helped him in his studies and finally gave him a grand plano, costing \$500.

"I returned home in 1893," Mr. Johnson says, "and father and mother were agreeably surprised at the progress I had made in my studies. Mother did not have much time to instruct me and I was sent to a white lady who had just met with reverses and was in need of money. I tell you every time I went to her house to study I though my life was in danger, because of the race prejudice. She begged he not to tell any one that she was giving me essons, because had the secret Leen clivused I'm sure she would have been ordered out of town. I came North again in 1898 and met Beb Cole. We formed a partnership and have been together ever since."

The partners began writing songs soon after meeting and have had more or less success in this line and on the stage. Cole made his reputation as a character actor by nlaying the part of a tramp in a "Trip to Contown," a musical comedy of which he was co-author with Billy J huson. James W. Johnson was never on the stage, although te has written a number of sketches and shoriplays in which Cole and his brother have appeared.

Rosamond Johnson has just completed the score of a comic opera, something on the order of "Robin Hood." The book and yrics are by his brother and Cole. They appeared at many musicales given by well-mown people in this city. Only the other day they refused an of

acht as entertairers. CHURCH PLATE BETTER FILLED. Showing, in One Curate's Opinion, That

Churchgoers Are More Prosperous. "In the last year," said a young curate attached to one of the largest and richest churches in the city, "the collections taken up at our church have been larger than ever before. This statement means a great deal, in view of the fact that we never have a special collection. By that I mean the

r ctor never announces that the collection to be taken up on such and such a Sunday will be used for a certain purpose. There-

fore, the contributions are purely voluntary. "I think the increase shows that churchgoers are more prosperous than they have been in the last few years. It would be different if the collections were for a certain object. Then you could say that persons interested in a certain cause had given more willingly and made a special effort to

help along a pet hobby, but there is never

help along a pet hobby, but there is never any announcement about the collections.

"A few Sundays ago \$13,000 was put in the contribution plates at all the services. This was by no means an unusually large amount. You might call it a little above the average. Last Easter Sunday the collections made up a grand total of \$113,000.

"It is interesting to note the ruses adopted by some persons to conceal the amount they put on the contribution plates. Some persons drop in a check, folded. Others fold up bills so that the denomination is concealed. Most of the money is brand new, People seem to be averse to giving to the church worn-out or dilapidated money.

"I don't know how it is in other churches, but we receive few pennics. Last Sunday

"I don't know how it is in other churches, but we receive few pennies. Last Sunday there were only twenty when the money was counted up. It is seldom when we receive more than sixty pennies."

"Do you take that to mean that sixty persons each gave a penny?" the clergyman was asked.

was asked.

No, I do not. I should say that the pennies were given by a few persons who just came to the church for a visit and were not regular members of the congregation.

KILLS HIGH-BRED CATS. Fanciers at Worcester, Mass., Worried by

an Enddemic Among Their Pets. WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 24 .- The cat fanciers of Worcester, of whom there are many, are disturbed by the prevalence of a malady which has already taken off a considerable number of their pets.

The cats attacked, as a rule, do not live ong. They become inactive, show symptoms of illness, some times appear to improve under treatment, but succumb suddenly to the disease, which is describ d by the veterinarians as a kind of liver complaint.

The ordinary house cats are not affected, the victims for the most part being of the fancy, long-haired breeds. A beautiful Angora that contracted the disease appeared to be getting very much better, but one morning its owner found it stretched out dead. In a cattery, whose owner makes a specialty of breeding Persian cats, six or seven kittens and a breeder, valued at \$150

One Way to Quiet the Baby.

From the Kansas City Journal.
The Mothers' Union discussed "Some Problems of Child Training" after hearing a paper on the subject by Mrs. C. D. Whitehead. paper on the subject by Mrs. C. D. Whitehead.

"As soon as a child is able to understand what is said to him, he ought to be taught and trained to control his impulse to cry and writhe under the pressure of physical pain, said Mrs. Whitehead in her paper. Even when a child has fallen and hurt himself, or cut his finger or has berned his hand, he can be trained to exercise self-control."

"Well, I do not see how we can train our children to exercise that self-control," said the secretary of the union. "When my little girl falls down she simply screams, Have any of the mothers any suggestions?"

"Why, I think crying can be effectually cured by putting the child's head in cold water," suggested Mrs. Oliver, "I have tried that plan, and it has worked beautifully."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE COMFORT-COLOR-GRACE.

It is easy enough to make one's home artistic now. Here are the essentials.

COMFORT—Suites and Couches in leather tapestries, etc.; comfortable Sofas with rich coverings; Chairs and Arm Chairs-veritable "Forntains of Youth" for all

who dip into them.

COLOR—The different woods, with their grainings, stains, inlays and paintings, run the whole gamut, from the soberest to the gayest tones—superb backgrounds from our boundless fields of upholsteries and harrings.

and hangings.

GRACE—Designs showing the finest lines of Greece, of Gothic, of the Renaissance—perfection for every room in the house, and mid-winter reductions cut even factory prices, so

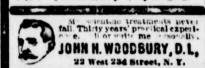
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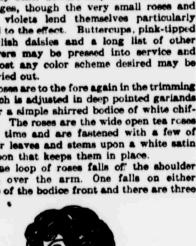
GEO. C. FLINT CO. 43.45 AND 47 WEST 2395L NEAR BROADWAY

FACTORY 154 . NO 156 WEST 19" STREET I PERMANENTLY REMOVE WITHOUT DANGER OR BAD AFTER EFFECIS ALL

BLEMISHES MOLES, WARTS, FRECKLES, BLOTCHES, LIVER SPOTS.

Thousands of the smartest men and women throughout the land are happier to-day for having had their skip purified and rendered clear, healthy, and natural or otherwise perfected by my scientific treatments and operations. You can be made just as happy by calling or writing for any information you require to overcome the individual peculiarities of your own case. No charge for consultations either in person or by letter. The strictest privacy assured.







WAIL ABOUT CHILD PARTIES

BERLIN INSINUATES THAT WE ARE CORRUPTING YOUTH.

Adolescence on both sides of the Atlanti is quaking in its boots just now, so to speak, pending the discussion of the momentous question whether children's parties, or at least the fashionable varieties of them.



Recently Bryn Mawr has published figures



of twins, looked almost as disappointed and pained as the father himself. "Join, if we belonged to the Khasias or



"The Higher Education of Women" she as now given in the large cities, are not a bane rather than a blessing to the youth of any community.

Just what particular circumstance responsible for starting such a discussion is not quite clear. During the last five years or so, to be sure, American students of sociology have every now and then shaken their heads dubiously not so much, it may be, over the multiplication of chil-dren's parties as over their elaboration. elegance and formality, and there have been mothers and grandmothers, too-

ever cared or dared to cry halt! to the party givers or to object in anything louder than an undertone to the style of their entertainments. And now from across the sea comes a wail loud and long, and Germany-the country least suspected of having a grievance on this point-plunges

the imagination. Most of the plain speaking comes from Berlin, where Catholic and Protestant clergy men alike have recently been thundering from their pulpits against the sor of children's parties now in vogue in Germany's upper circles. The clergymen are supported in their views by some well-known women of Berlin-presumably women who don't give children's parties. And these good people declare boldly and with unanimity that these same obnoxious paries-which, to quote one clergyman, are

have been imported into Germany from England and the United States.

Another point made is that German chil-

and towns show that juvenile offenders are growing more numerous.

Now in good society over here, balls for children are not, and never have been, fashionable. Except in the tenement districts a children's evening dance is almost unheard of. Then, although the evolution of the child's party during the last decade or so from a simple, informal and healthy romp to an affair patterned precisely on the lines of those for grown-ups, has been so marked as to furnish any numb or of texts to as reany people as want to decourse on

HARD ON THE SALVATION LASSIE. The Trials of Selling "War Crys," and They're Not Greatest in the Slums.

"It's hard work selling the Cris" said the young Salvation Army lassie, "but I'd rather go into a gin shop in the slums and sell Crys than work in the fine uptown barrooms. The toughs will swear at us, but the gentlemen who won't, they are so scornful and contemptuous in their manner chat t's a trial to speak to them.

went out to sell papers. I was timid and went with an elderly woman, who was accounted a good worker. We walked through some of the worst parts of town. Suddenly I m seed her, and was puzzled as to where she could have gone. Then I discovered

of a saloon. "The place was full of rough-looking men, drinking. My fr.end was there, and at first I just followed her around listening to what she said to the men. After a time I mustered up courage to offer my Crys for sale.
"I've often been treated rudely, and even been shoved out of the doors of saloons

and gets them to buy the Crys.

*Strange to say, the best workers we have are plain women with few personal

the si b'ect, in one particular, at least, it is unchanged no wine is ever terved. To the United States does not rightly belong the distinction of introducing either children's partics into Germany. Furthermore, statistics given by an official of the Gerry Society and others show that despite the recent large immigration to this city of an underirable foreign element, there was no increase in the number of Juvenile offenders last year.

As for the children who represent the ranks of the party goers, if assured manners and a surprising knowledge of social customs at a very early age, represent degeneracy—as some people think they do—then it must be admitted they ought to plead guilty to a charge which after all depends a good deal on the point of view The greater precocourness of the twentieth century small person is considered a mark of progress by many.

"I know very little about German children and their parties," declard a New York woman of fashion, "but I am convinced that when it comes to a question of costliness and formality in children's parties and in the number of such parties given in a year, Americans and especially New York woman of fashion, "but I am convinced that when it comes to a question of costliness and formality in children's parties and in the number of such parties given in a year, Americans and especially New York woman of fashion, "but I am convinced that when it comes to a question of costliness and formality in children's parties have changed almost beyond recognition."

"The New York party of my childhood and lays a fair a course as he may to the side of the one he seeks.

"The New York party of my childhood and lays a fair a course as he may to the side of the one he seeks.

As the tide thins out the faces of the ones who still linger grow more and more anxious, until at last, as the lights of the big arcade go out, one by one, the watchers parties have changed almost beyond recognition."

The New York party of my childhood.